however, in 1854, serious disputes concerning the settlement of their accounts had arisen between the company and the government, threatening the interruption of the route at any moment. These the United States in vain endeavored to compose. It would be useless to nurrate the various proceedings which took place between the and use such force as, in his judgment, may be necessary parties, up till the time when the transit was discontin- and advisable" "for the purpose of adjusting the differued. Suffice it to say that, since February, 1856, it has ences between the United States and the republic of Pararemained closed, greatly to the prejudice of citizens of the United States. Since that time the competition has ceased between the rival routes of Panama and Nicaragua, and, in copsequence thereof, an unjust and unreasonable amount has been exacted from our citizens for their passage to and from California.

A treaty was signed on the 16th day of November. 1857, by the Secretary of State and minister of Nicaragua, under the stipulations of which the use and protection the United States, but equally to all other nations. How and on what pretexts this treaty has failed to receive the ratification of the Nicaraguan government, will appear by the papers herewith communicated from the State Do partment. The principal objection seems to have been. to the provision authorizing the United States to employ force to keep the route open, in case Nicaragua should fail to perform her duty in this respect. From the feebleness of that republic, its frequent changes of government, and its constant internal dissensions, this had become a most important stipulation, and one essentially necessary not only for the security of the route, but for the safety of American citizens passing and repassing to and from our Pacific possessions. Were such a stipulation embraced in a treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, the knowledge of this fact would of itself most probably prevent hostile parties from committing aggressions on the route, and render our actual interference for its protection unnecessary.

The executive government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign pations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. When this fails, it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately resort to force, without the direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to destruction of the transit, and protect the lives and property of our own citizens on their passage. It is true, that ! on a sudden emergency of this character, the President

responsibility. Under these circulastances. I carnestly recommend Congress, the passage of an act authorizing the President, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens travelling thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision, our citizens will be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to lawiess violence.

A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act, for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec

In reference to the Panama route, the United States. by their existing treaty with New Granada, expressly guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus, "with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists."

In regard to the Tehnantepec route, which has been retreaty with Mexico of the 30th December, 1853, secures to the citizens of the United States a right of transit over it for their persons and merchandise, and stimulates that neither government shall "interpose any obstacle" thereto. It also concedes to the United States the "right to transport across the Isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not Intended for distribution along the line of the communication; also, the offects of the United States government and its citizens which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the 1sthmus, free of custom-house or other charges by the Mexican government.

These treaty stipulations with New Granada and Mexico, in addition to the considerations applicable to the Nicaragua route, seem to require legislation for the pur-

pose of carrying them into effect. The injuries which have been inflicted upon our citigravated character. The transaction at Virgin Ray in April, 1856, when a company of unarmed Americans. who were in no way connected with any belligerent conduct or party, were fired upon by the troops of Costa government of Costa Rica, for that immediate investiga- would inevitably produce their civil death. tion and redress which the nature of the case demanded. A similar course was pursued with reference to other out-Virgin Bay. At the time, however, when our present minister to Nicaragua was appointed, in December, 1857. no redress had been obtained for any of these wrongs. and no reply even had been received to the demands instructed, therefore, to lose no time in expressing to dent had witnessed this inattention to the just claims of the United States, and in demanding their prompt and satisfactory adjustment. Unless this demand shall be necessary, in order to obtain for itself that justice which prevent these evil consequences. it has in vain attempted to secure by peaceful means, from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. While it has shown, and will continue to show, the most sincere regard for the rights and honor of these republies, it cannot permit this regard to be met by an utter neglect, on their part, of what is due to the government and

citizens of the United States. Against New Granada we have long-standing causes of recently added the outrages committed upon our citizens to the payment of appropriations made by law. at Panama in April, 1856. A treaty for the adjustment of these difficulties, was concluded by the Secretary of State and the minister of New Granada, in September, 1857, which contained just and acceptable provisions for that purpose. This treaty was transmitted to Bogota. and was ratified by the government of New Granada, but with certain amendments. It was not however, returned to this city until after the close of the last session of the Senate. It will be lumediately transmitted to three to borrow. Esides, it may be proper to observe, of expenditure, to some extent, unavoidable. This is make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem and his officers, and to the American minister. Mr. Wilthat body for their advice and consent; and should this | that the incidental protection, thus afforded by a revenue | constantly creating new objects of expenditure, and aug- expedient, for the safe-keeping, support, and removal beplaint against New Granada on the subject of claims.

Questions have arisen between the two governments, as to the right of New Granada to levy a tonnage duty upon the vessels of the United States in its ports of the Isthmus, and to levy a passenger tax upon our citizens arriving in that country, whether with a design to remain there or to pass from ocean to ocean by the transit route; and also a tax upon the mail of the United States transported over the Panama railroad. The government of New Granada has been informed, that the United taxes, as an act in violation of the treaty between the two the articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar, and unforescen emergency should arise, it is not anticipated countries, and as such would be resisted by the United | foreign wines and spirits. States. At the same time, we are prepared to discuss these questions in a spirit of amity and justice, and with a sincere desire to adjust them in a satisfactory manner. A negotiation for that purpose has already been commenced. No effort has recently been made to collect these taxes, nor is any anticipated under present circum-

With the empire of Brazil our relations are of the most friendly character. The productions of the two countries, prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in and especially those of an agricultural nature, are such as to invite extensive mutual exchanges. A large quanturary, when prices fall, and he is struggling against advertity of American flour is consumed in Brazil; whilst more than treble the amount in value of Brazilian coffee is consumed in the United States. Whilst this is the case, a beavy duty has been levied, until very recently, upon the importation of American flour into Brazil. I am the form of specific duties. It would be easy to ascergratified, however, to be able to inform you that in Septiain the average value of any imported article for a tember last this has been reduced from \$1 32 to about series of years; and, instead of subjecting it to an advaloforty-nine cents per barrel and the duties on other articles of our production have been diminished in nearly the place an equivalent specific duty.

same proportion. I regiet to state that the government of Brazil still continues to levy an export duty of about 11 per cent. on duty on a given article in one year; but if so, he would coffee, notwithstanding this article is admitted free from pay a little less in another, and in a series of years these duty in the United States. This is a heavy charge upon the consumers of coffee in our country, as we purchase half of the entire surplus crop of that article raised in Brazil. Our minister, under fustructions, will reiterate additional security thus afforded against frauds upon the his efforts to have this export duty removed; and it is revenue, in which every consumer is directly interested. hoped that the enlightened government of the Emperor I have thrown out these suggestions as the fruit of my will adopt this wise, just, and equal policy. In that own observation, to which Congress, in their better amendment of our patent laws, are worthy of the serious event, there is good reason to believe that the commerce | judgment, will give such weight as they may justly de- | consideration of Congress. between the two countries will greatly increase, much to serve.

the wivantage of both.

their settlement ought not to be longer delayed. A re- the treasury notes authorized by the act of December 23, newed and carnest, and I trust a successful effort, will be 1857, were seventy million two hundred and seventymade by our minister to procure their final adjustment.

On the 2d of June last, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the President "to adopt such measures guay, in connexion with the attack on the United States steamer Water Witch, and with other measures referred to' in his annual message. And on the 12th July following, they made an appropriation to defray the expenses and compensation of a commissioner to that republic, should the President deem it proper to make such

an appointment. In compliance with these enactments, I have appointed a commissioner, who has proceeded to Paraguay, with full of the transit route would have been secured, not only to powers and instructions to settle these differences in an amicable and peaceful manner, if this be practicable. His experience and discretion justify the hope, that he may prove successful in convincing the Paraguayan government, that it is due both to honor and justice, that they should voluntarily and promptly make atonement for the wrongs which they have committed against the United States, and indemnify our injured citizens whom they have forcibly despoiled of their property.

Should our commissioner prove unsuccessful, after a sincere and carnest effort, to accomplish the object of his mission, then no alternative will remain, but the employment of force to obtain "just satisfaction" from Para-Navy, under my direction, has fitted out and despatched a naval force, to rendezvous near Buenos Avres, which it is believed, will prove sufficient for the occasion. It is my earnest desire, however, that it may not be found necessary to resort to this last alternative.

When Congress met in December last, the business of the country had just been crushed, by one of those periodical revulsions, which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credits and inflated currency. With all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufactures were suspended. our useful public and private enterprises were arrested. enter the territories of Nicare qua, even to prevent the and thousands of laborers were deprived of employment and reduced to want. Universal distress prevailed among the commercial, manufacturing, and mechanical classes. This revulsion was felt the more severely in the United would direct any armed force in the vicinity to march to States, because similar causes had produced the like detheir relief; but in doing this he would act upon his own plorable effects throughout the commercial nations of Europe. All were experiencing sail reverses at the same moment. Our manufacturers everywhere suffered severely, not because of the recent reduction in the tariff of du ties on imports, but because there was no demand at any price for their productions. The people were obliged to restrict themselves, in their purchases, to articles of prime necessity. In the general prostration of business, the on manufacturers in duferent States probably suffered more than any other class, and much destitution was the inevitable consequence, among the great number of workmen who had been employed in this useful branch of our industry. There could be no supply where there was no demand. To present an example, there could be no demand for railroad iron, after our magnificent system of railroads, extending its benefits to every portion of the Union, had been brought to a dead pause. The same consequences have resulted from similar causes to many other branches of useful manufactures. It is self-evident that where there is no ability to purchase manufactured articles, these cannot be sold, and consequently must cease to be produced

No government, and especially a government of such limited powers as that of the United States, could have cently opened under the most favorable auspices, our prevented the late revulsion. The whole commercial world seemed for years to have been rushing to this ca-The same ruinous consequences would have billowed in the United States, whether the duties upon foreign imports had remained as they were under the tariff of 1846, or had been raised to a much higher standand. The tariff of 1857 had no agency in the result. The general causes existing throughout the world, could not have been controlled by the legislation of gay particular country.

The periodical revulsions which have existed in our past history, must continue to return at intervals, so long our present unbounded system of bank credits shall They will, however, probably be the less severe in future; because it is not to be expected, at least for many years to come, that the commercial nations of Earope, with whose interests our own are so materially involved, will expose themselves to similar calamities. But zens in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, during the last two or | this subject was treated so much at large in my last | deficit on the 30th June, 1860, to seven million ninethree years, have received the prompt attention of this annual message that I shall not now pursue it further. government Some of these injuries were of the most still, I respectfully renew the recommendation, in favor of ty-six dollars and eighty-nine cents, (\$7,914.576-89.) To the passage of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to bank- provide for the payment of this estimated deficiency. which, I believe, the federal government possesses. Such be made by Congress, not estimated for in the report of a law would mitigate, though it might not prevent the the Treasury Department, as well as to provide for the Rica, and numbers of them killed and wounded, was evil. The instinct of self-preservation might produce a gradual redemption from year to year, of the outstandsoon after its occurrence, and was also presented to the knew in advance, that a suspension of specie payments mends such a revision of the present tariff as will raise

surely passing away. The energy and enterprise of our in his report - that the public debt should not be inrages in these countries, some of which were hardly less aggrevated in their character than the transaction at period of another year, restore a state of whole-some industry and trade. Capital has again accumulated in our cot session, the necessary provision for meeting these halarge cities. The rate of interest is there very low. Con- billtles. relence is gradually reviving, and so soon as it is discovered that this capital can be profitably employed in comwhich had been made by this government upon that or mercial and manufacturing enterprises, and in the con-Costa Rica, more than a year before Our minister was struction of railroads and other works of public and private improvement, prosperity will again smile throughout by the act of 14th June, 1858 -- making the present out those governments the deep regret with which the Presi- the land. It is vain, however, to disguise the fact from standing public debt, exclusive of treasury notes, \$35, ourselves, that a speculative inflation of our currency, 155,977 66. without a corresponding inflation in other countries whose manufactures come into competition with our own, complied with at an early day, it will only remain for must ever produce disastrous results to our domestic manthis government to adopt such other measures as may be mactures. No tariff, short of absolute prohibition, can

In connexion with this subject, it is proper to refer to loan of \$20,090,000 not yet negotiated. our financial condition. The same cruses which have produced pecuniary distress throughout the country, have o reduced the amount of imports from foreign countries, that the revenue has proved inadequate to meet the necessary expenses of the government. To supply the deficien-Congress, by the act of the 25d of December, 1857, authorized the issue of \$20,000,000 of treasury notes; complaint, arising out of the unsatisfied claims of our cit- and, this proving inadequate, they authorized, by the act izens upon that republic; and to these have been more of June 14th, 1858, a foun of \$20,000,000, "to be applied

No statesman would advise, that we should go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the government. This would be a most ramous poli-In case of war, our credit must be our chief resource, at least for the first year, and this would be greatly impaired by having contracted a large debt in time of peace. It is our true policy, to increase our revenue so as | altogether fallacious. The rapid increase of our country to equal our expenditures. It would be ruinous to con- in extent and population, renders a corresponding increase be obtained, it will remove all our existing causes of com- tabif, would at the present moment, to some extent, in- menting the amount required for the old. The true crease the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give a fresh impulse to our reviving business. To this, surely, no person will object.

In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting ditties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and often expressed the opinion, that sound pelley requires this should be done by specific daties, in cases to which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to commodities which are usually sold by in a spirit of just economy. The estimates of the Treasweight or by measure, and which, from their nature, are lury, War, Navy, and Interior Departments, have each of equal or of nearly equal value. Such, for example, are been in some degree reduced; and unless a sudden and

In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the est, if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides, specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under it, when amount when he least requires their aid. On the consity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion,

greatly to his joiury. Neither would there be danger that a higher rate of duty than that intended by Congress, could be levied in or light draught, for the purpose of increasing the effi-

By such an arrangement the consumer would not be injured. It is true, he might have to pay a little more would counterbalance each other, and amount to the our own coasts. I accordingly recommend the passage same thing, so far as his interest is concerned. This inconvenience would be triffing, when contrasted with the

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain Brazil are not, in the aggregate, of very large associate; ment. The receipts into the treasury near an source a sensor and all mined without machinery out some of these rest upon plain principles of justice, and during the fiscal year ending 30th. June, 1858, including accomplished, in the present condition of the country, we have been expected from their high character, yet. On one side of the street which led to the room in which bars, and all mined without machinery out some of these rest upon plain principles of justice, and during the fiscal year ending 30th.

three thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents, (\$70,273,869 59.) which amount, with the balance of seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty seven cents (\$17,710.114 27) remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of eighty-seven million nine hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty three dollars and eighty-six cents, (\$87,983,983,86.)

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to eighty-one million five hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred and sixtyseven dollars and seventy-six cents, (\$81,585,667 76.) of which nine million six hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninetynine cents (\$9,684,537 99) were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of treasury notes with the interest thereon, leaving in the treasury on July 1, 1858, being the commencement of the present fiscal year, six million three hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and ten cents,

(\$5,395,316 10.) The receipts into the treasury, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing the 1st July, 1858, including one-half of the loan of twenty millions of dollars, with the premium upon it, authorized by the act of 14th June, 1858, were twenty-five million two hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dolguay. In view of this contingency, the Secretary of the lars and forty-six cents, (\$25,230,879 46.) and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are thirty-eight nillion five hundred thousand dollars, \$38,500,000, making, with the balance before stated, an aggregate of eventy million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand ne hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents,

(\$70,129,195 56.) The expenditures, during the first quarter of the presnt fiscal year, were twenty-one million seven hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-one cents, (\$21,708,198 51 :) of which one milon and ten thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$1,010,142 37) were applied to the payment of the public debt and the redemption of reasury notes and the interest thereon. The estimated expenditures, during the remaining three quarters to 30th June, 1859, are fifty-two million three hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-eight ollars and forty-eight cents, (\$52,357,698 48,) making n aggregate of seventy-four million sixty-five thousand ght hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-nine ents, (\$74,065,896 99,) being an excess of expenditure, eyond the estimated receipts into the treasury from orlinary sources, during the fiscal year to the 30th June, 1859 of three million nine hundred and thirty six thouand seven hundred and one dollars and forty-three cents. (\$3,936,701 43.) Extraordinary means are placed by aw within the command of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the reissue of treasury notes redeemed, and by neotiating the bulance of the loan authorized by the act 14th June, 1858, to the extent of eleven millions of ollars, which, if realized during the present fiscal year. will leave a balance in the treasury, on the first day of July, 1859, of seven million sixty-three thousand two hundre! and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents, (ST.063.298 57)

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, are sixty-two millions of dollars, \$62,000,000,) which, with the above estimated balance of seven million sixty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents, (\$7,063,298 57. nake an aggregate for the service of the next fiscal year. sixty-nine million sixty-three thousand two hundred d ninety-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents, (\$69,063, 298 57.1 The estimated expenditures during the next fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, are seventy-three million one hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-six cents, (\$73, 139.147 46.) which leave a deficit of estimated means enpared with the estimated expenditures for that year. mmencing on the 1st of July, 1859, of four ad seventy five thousand eight hundred and forty-eight

illars and eighty-nine cents, (\$4.075,848 89.) In midition to this sum, the Postmaster General w quire from the treasury, for the service of the Post Of nce Department, three million eight hundred and thirty eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars, \$3,938,728,) as explained in the report of the Secretary the Treasury, which will increase the estimated hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and seventhe required amount. After what I have already said, I But the effects of the revulsion are now slowly but next scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed

The public debt on the 1st July, 1858, the commence-

ment of the present fiscal year, was \$25,155,977 66. During the first quarter of the present year, the sum of s 10 900,000 has been negotiated of the loan authorized There was on the 1st July, 1858, of treasmry notes issued by authority of the act of December 23. 1857, unredeemed, the sum of \$19,754,800-making the amount of netnal indebtedness, at that date, \$54,910,-777 65. To this will be added \$10,000,000 during the present fiscal year -this being the remaining half of the

The rapid increase of the public debt, and the necessity hich exists for a modification of the tariff, to must even the ordinary expenses of the government, ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the can negroes on board. The prize, under the command of practice of rigid economy. The objects of expenditure | Lieut, Bradford of the United States navy, arrived at should be limited in number, as far as this may be prace. Coarleston on the 27th August; when the negroes, ticable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect, ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability. Enlightened economy does not consist in the refusal to appropriate money for constitutional purposes, essential to the defence, progress, and prosperity of long, and were detained there until the 19th september, of old and tried friends, rather than newly-made no the republic, but in taking care that none of this money shall be wasted by mismanagement, in its application to

the objects designated by law. Comparisons between the annual expenditure at the present time, and what it was ten or twenty years ago, are questions then, are, have these objects been unnecessarily multiplied? or, has the amount expended upon any or a! of them, been larger than comports with due economy In accordance with these principles, the heads of the different executive departments of the government, have been instructed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year, to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed that a deficiency will exist in either within the present or the next fiscal year. The PostOffice Department is placed in a peculiar position, different from the other depart

meats, and to this I shall hereafter refer. I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascer tain whether the expenses in all the departments cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They each contain valuable information and important recommendations, to which I invite the attention of Congress.

In my last annual message, I took occasion to recsm mend the immediate construction of ten small steamers. ciency of the navy. Congress responded to the recommendation, by authorizing the construction of eight of them. The progress which has been made in executing the Navy. I concur with him in the opinion, that a greater number of this class of vessels is necessary, for the purpose of protecting in a more efficient manner the persons and property of American citizens on the high seas, and in foreign countries, as well as in guarding more effectually of an act for this purpose.

The suggestions contained in the report of the Secre tary of the Interior, especially those in regard to the disposition of the public domain, the pension and bountyland system, the policy towards the Indians, and the

The Post Office Department occupies a position very different from that of the other departments. For many The claims of our citizens against the government of in detail the operations of that department of the government to render this

ticable.

The Postmaster General is placed in a most embarrassing position by the existing laws. He is obliged to carry these into effect. He has no other alternative. He finds, however, that this cannot be done without heavy demands upon the treasury over and above what is received for postage; and these have been progressively increasing from year to year until they amounted for the last fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1858, to more than four millions and a half of dollars : whilst it is estimated that for the present fiscal year they will amount to \$6,290. These sums are exclusive of the annual appropriation of \$700,000 for "compensation for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other departments and officers of the government in the transportation of free matter."

The cause of these large deficits is mainly attributable to the increased expense of transporting the mails. In 1852 the sum paid for this service was but a fraction above four millions and a quarter. Since that year it has annually increased until in 1858 it has reached more than eight millions and a quarter; and for the service of 1859, it is estimated that it will amount to more than ten millions of dollars.

The receipts of the Post Office Department can be made to approach or to equal its expenditure, only by means of ciety. the legislation of Congress. In applying any remedy, care should be taken that the people shall not be deprived of the advantages, which they are fairly entitled to enjoy from the Post Office Department. The principal enjoy from the rest time Department. The principal The agents of the sector diameters, throughout to remain. The flag officer during the interview department, throughout to remain. The flag officer during the interview department, by the Postmaster General, are to restore the former rate of postage upon single letters to five cents; to substitute or the franking privilege the delivery to those now entitled to enjoy it, of post office stamps for their correspendence, and to direct the department, in making contracts for the transportation of the mail, to confine itself to the payment of the sum necessary for this single purpose, without requiring it to be transported in oaches or carriages of any particular description. Under the present system, the expense to the government is greatly increased, by requiring that the mail shall be carried in such vehicles as will accommodate passengers. all roads where the travel will remunerate the contract-

These recommendations deserve the grave considera-

tion of Courtess. I would again call your attention to the construction f a Pacific railroad. Time and reflection have but served to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations which I made, on this subject, in my last ananal message, to which I beg leave respectfully to re-

It is freely admitted, that it would be inexpedient for this government to exercise the power of constructing the Pocific railroad by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of jobbing and orderly conduct of its resident inhabitants. and corruption, which no vigitance on the part of federal officials, could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye, and active and careful supervision, of individual and private interest. The construction of this | nual message, by affording | me | sufficient time before the road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary nterests would be directly involved. Congress might then assist them in the work by grants of land or of noney, or both, under such conditions arel restrictions as of legislative business, and elicited the general approbaof war free from any charge, and that of the United States that dignity and deliberation so becoming to the repress of whatever grade. His whole manner was just w could secure the transportation of troops and munitions mail at a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of our last session, has shown how soon difficulties disappear before a firm and determined resolution. At that time, uch a road was deemed by wise and patriotic men, to be a visionary project. The great distance to be during the present session. overcome, and the intervening mountains and descris in the way, were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, ould not be surmounted. Now, after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered, are for less formidable than they were supposed to be; and mail stages, with passengers, now pass and repass regularly, twice in each week, by a common wagen-road between an Francisco and St. Louis and Memphis, in less than terenty-five days. The service has been as regularly performed, as it was, in former years, between New York and this city.

Whilet disclaiming all authority to appropriate m portant collateral considerations urging us to undertake the work as speedily as possible.

The first and most momentous of these is, that such a weefer board of union between the States east and west of the Rocky mountains. This is se self-evident as to require no illustration.

But again, in a commercial point of view, I consider brought to the knowledge of Congress by my predecessor wholesome restraint upon their banking business, if they ing treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasury recomfront of our republic stretching along the Atlantic, and its western front along the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a safe, casy, and rapid intercommunication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia. Our Theant treaties with have been grafified by her visit. The Turkish admiral, who visited the United States a short time since, returnpires to our commerce; and the history of the world of home with most favorable impressions of our counproves, that the nution which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia, has always become wealthy and that he has said of us, nor of the unmy manifestations powerful. The peculiar geographical position of Galifors which we have had that not only he, but his government. nia and our l'acific possessions, invites American capital have highly appreciated the generous hospitality with and enterprise into this fruitful field. To resp the rich which he was everywhere received by our people as well as harvest, however, it is an indispensable prerequisite, that we shall first have a rellroad, to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Be
But to return to the Wabash. Such honors as have been authors of the ship's upper sales.

But to return to the Wabash. Such honors as have been authors everything novel in the ship's upper sales.

But to return to the Wabash. Such honors as have been authors everything novel in the ship's upper sales.

Buchanan, which have in the ship's upper sales. sides, such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and the trade of all na-

tions passing between Europe and Asia.
On the 21st of August last, Lieut, J. N. Maffit, of the United States brig Dolphin, captured the slaver "Echo," (formerly the Putnam of New Orleans,) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred Afrithree hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States marshal for the dis- tion everywhere accorded to him during his visit. Time trict of South Carolina. They were first placed in Castle | and again he visited the flag officer on board the Wabash. Pinckaey, and afterwards in Fort Sumter, for safe-keep when the survivers, two hundred and sevent; one in quaintances. She was likewise visited by number, were delivered on board the United States steamer Niagara, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the arent of the United States, pursuant to thigh officers connected with the Admiralty, and other the provisions of the act of the 3d March, 1819, "in ad- bigh dignituries, machinists, mival michilects, &c., &c. dition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade." the 2d section of this act, the President is "authorized to that shown by the dinner given to Flag Officer Lavalette youd the limits of the United States, of all such negroes. Mr. Brown, by Mehemed Pasha, Minister of Marine and United States, as may be delivered to the marshal of the district into which they are brought; "and to appoint Waters of Asia, by the special command of his Majesty a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of the Sultan. There were present at the dinner, besides Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattices, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels."

of this act. It is quite clear from its terms that the President was authorized to provide "for the sufe-keep comed by a magnificent band of music." Hall Columlag, support, and removal" of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Afrieat; but no express provision, was made for their protectheir destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to airs of the two countries made still more lovely the enreceive them in Africa; and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended be should desert them at The gorgeous saloons—the beautiful garden, with its ngent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed.

At dinner the Capadan Pasha proposed a toast to the

struction. When the Africans from on boarf the Echo tond strain, "Hail Columbia."

Were delivered to the marshal at Charleston, it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of as well as the more interesting incidents of this memorial.

a prolonged continuance of three lady, could not were drawn up; on the other, next the Bosphorus st have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anx- the vast crowd, among whom were our own little have failed to become a source of inconvented them, was the pany of Americans. A little while before the Sola question. There was no portion of the coast of Africa, came out, to return to his calque, an officer cleared question. There was no portion of the coast of Athers street into which some had pressed too far, and gare, to which they could be removed with any regard to the manity, except to Liberia. Under these circumstances, an ders that an open space be left in front of the flag off. manity, except to Liberia. Chaef these circumstances and his attendants, that they might have a better open ejety on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is tunity of seeing his Majesty the Sultan. All wen herewith transmitted, under which the Society engaged, tip-toe, yet none looked for such mark of distinction for the consideration of forty-five thousand dollars, to re- it seems was in store for us. The Sultan, instead of ceive these Africans in Liberia from the agent of the ceeding directly to his calque, as all, even his own at United States, and furnish them during the period of one tendants, supposed was his intention, came straight as vear thereafter, with comfortable shelter, clothing, pro- where the American minister stood, who thereupon visions, and medical attendance, causing the children to sented to his Majesty Flag Officer Lavalette. Such as a receive schooling; and all, whether children or adults, to terview, so entirely spontaneous and informal, springing be instructed in the arts of civilized life, suitable to their as it must have done, solely from the suggestions of 6 condition. This aggregate of forty-five thousand dollars ship and good feeling for the American government . was based upon an allowance of one hundred and fifty accompanied by the stately ceremonics and formalis. dollars for each individual and as there has been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before those to whom they give audience, was regarded by a they reach Africa, the society have agreed, in an equi- as no doubt it was intended, as a most flattering and the table spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount, tinguished mark of consideration, and, as far as I know as under the circumstances may appear just and reasona- altogether unprecedented. ble. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the so-It was also distinctly agreed, that, under no circum

stances, shall this government be called upon for any ad-

ditional expenses. The agents of the society manifested a hudable desire | would be prolonged as long as he might find it agreed one hundred and fifty deliats on each individual in com- so deservedly elevated; expressed on behalf of the Auge plying with the agreement, and they would have nothing | ican government his regard for his Magesty's welfare, as eft to remunerate them for their care, trouble, and re- nounced the presence of our national vessel, and messponsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. Daring the period when the government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for captured nepost period when the government itself, through its own groes in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater. | ecceled to his carque, and the flag-office and and

There having been no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on This will be done without pay from the department, over | the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appro- the flag officer at the imperial palace of Dolma Repriation may be made, of the amount necessary to carry it

Other captures of a similar character may, and proba-

I recommend to your favorable regard, the local interests of the District of Columbia. As the residence of or insmine, the month-piece of number, rightly along Congress and the executive departments of the governs with rings of diamonds. The others were of chement, we cannot fail to feel a deep concern in its welfare This is heightened by the high character and the peaceful

I cannot conclude without performing the agreeable entered, and, after presentation, sented himself on the duty of expressing my gratification, that Congress so divan, between the flag officer, Lavalette and the American kindly responded to the recommendation of my last an- can minister, with whom he entered into a free and ear close of their late session, for the examination of all the bills presented to me for approval. This change in the practice of Congress, has proved to be a wholesome repractice of Congress, has proved to be a wholesome re- tures. form. It exerted a beneficial influence on the transaction and all affectation of delight, less mock dignity, less an tion of the country. It enabled Congress to adjourn with sentatives of this great republic, without having crowded into general appropriation bills provisions foreign to their nature, and of doubtful constitutionality and expediency. Let me warmly and strongly commend this precedent, established by themselves, as a guide to their proceedings

JAMES BUCHANAN Washington City, December 6, 1858.

THE WABASH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—THE LISIT OF THE SULTAN.

(From a Special Correspondent of the Union) Constantinopie Oct. 21, 1858. The American population, here have been rejoicing for some ten days past in the presence of the United States steam frigate Walosh. So far removed as we are from

our government, anything that reminds as that we are for the construction of this road, except that derived from | not forgotten by our appointed grandians, that our interthe war-making power of the constitution, there are imsolicitude with the powers that be, is a source of gratification which no one can fully appreciate who has not resided for a time in these or other far distant lands.

undoubtedly the finest and most beautiful specimen of naval architecture that ever cost anchor in the Rosphorus. visited her would be a compliment to their judgment and more on our way to the magnificent ship. To say that she has been the admiration of all that have good taste, rather than to the vessel itself, which needs on the day previous to the departure of the Walach no eulogy.

try and our people I have not time to tell you of all which he was everywhere received by our people as well as amining everything, and making the most minute

from any calculation of profit merely, or the suggestions complimentary remarks upon our country. Il shown us spring from the impulses of the heart and not belief, if it were proper I should do so, much more than very genteel and dignified looking old darker. I shall attempt in the description of what met the pub-

On the first day of her arrival she was visited by Mehemed Pasha, the admiral who recently visited the United States, and who, as I have before said, brought home with him so favorable a recollection of his visit. Unlike some of our English "cousins," he loses no opportanity of giving expression to the feeling of gratitude with which he was inspired by the distinguished recepuntil the relations established between them seemed those

mulatties, or persons of color" captured by vessels of the Grand Admiral of his Imperial Ottoman Majosty, at his

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction and dragoman, went in a steamer expressly provided by comed by a magnificent band of music. "Hall Columbia" vibrated not only from the band, but from every chord of every American heart present. Then came the "Sultan's March," then "Yankee Doedle," and after-"Sultan's March," then "Yankee Doodle," and after-Walash. On vesterday, the 20th, after a sto ion and support after they had reached the place of | mately, throughout the evening's entertainment, national to moment they were received, and turn them loss; on | brilliantly-illuminated shrubbery the Bosphorus, unrithat inhospitable coast to perish for want of food, or to valled in loveliness but, above all, the cordial greeting miles from Constantinopie. Then came of two great nations, through their representatives at the scene in the whole downs. There way been the intention of Congress, the employment of an feative board-constituted a scene which it is the good for-

coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

At dinner the Capadan Pashu proposed a toast to the President of the United States, which was responded to by the American minister, who effered, in return, one to were closurent with grief. But I must sto Mr. Monroe, in his special message of 17th December. his Majesty the Sultan, and expressed the hope that, as suspected of carrying a wessam's heart in the two national flags which in miniature surmounted so nounced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true gracefully one of the table ornaments had never yet construction. He believed it to be his duty under it, to doated over opposing armies, so, he hoped, they might follow these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision never be displayed, except, as on the present occasion, as for them there, until they should be able to provide for emblems of mutual regard and fraternal feeling. At a themselves. In communicating this interpretation of late hour our friends, baving done ample honor to the the act to Congress, he stated that some donot had been. American character by the cordial, hearty good, feeling entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he which they had displayed for the profuse table comforts submitted the question to them, so that they might, provided for the occasion, took leave of their generous eshould it be deemed advisable, amend the same before host. As the steamer left the shore the band once more further proceedings are had under it." Nothing was played our favorite air, "Hall Columbia." The Asiatic done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. Monroe bills echoed back the strains till Europe and Asia, Asia proceeded to carry it into execution according to his own and Europa, should together for joy, neroes the placed interpretation. This, then, became the practical con- waters of the Bosphorm, the patriotic, soul-stirring na-

them under the law. For many reasons, it was ex- able visit. Flag Officer Lavalette, accommended by the pedient to remove them from that locality as specifily. American minister and family and the consul general, had the United States, would yield ten million as possible. Although the conduct of the author, crossed over to the Asiatic shore, a day or two after the The claims of our citizens against the government or in detail the government or in de riles and citizens of Charleston, in giving counter-arrival of the Walesh, to witness some religious cere-

ought to make as near an approach to it as may be prace a prolonged continuance of three hundred Africans his Majesty had retired several regiments of inface which generally mark the interviews of sovereigns with

The interview lasted some ten minutes. The sultaexpressed his friendship for the American government his grateful remembrance of the fistering reception lat-ly accorded to his admiral, who had visited the Units States, bade the flag officer command the services of isofficers during his stay at Cansto timople, which he hope his Majesty, either personally or through his officers. to the boats in which they had come.
Subsequently a more formal interview was a

upon the Bosphores. At the hour appointed for the and ence the flag officer, attended by the American missisthe consul general, and dragonian, and some twenty for Other captures of a similar character may, and probably will, be made by our naval forces; and I carnestly recommend, that Congress may amend the second section of the act of March 3, 1819, so as to free its construction from the ambiguity which has so long existed, and tender the duty of the President plann in executing its provisions.

I recommend to your favorable regard, the local intersions of these handed the flag officer and minister was

month-pieces of amber, and likewise adorned with using circle of diamonds. After enjoying our tehadenques little while Mahmond Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affair social conversation.

His manner was especially easy, attalle, calm, agphatic gesticulation, less straining after effect, thus ever before witnessed on any similar recusion by any or you would have looked for had be been sexted among many familiar friends smoking at case in their apartment After pipes, coffee, of course. It was handel or

beautiful, tiny cirina cups, about the size and shape an egg cup, and set in a fligree case of gold. As a the pipes, so with the collect there was a servant each cap. Having finished collect after a few tasks we passed thence through the lovely grounds which is vene towards the reception room of the Imperial pla As my object is not now to describe material object must pass without notice the almost bewildering clar the delicate, rose-colored light reflected from the star glass of the vanited toof upon the crystal stair use the claborately curved paralels of this gorgenes sales. Having been formally presented to his Imperial having ty by the American minister, the flag officer and in a more full and formal manner the object of his His Majesty renewed the expression of his thanks to United States government for its kind reception of admiral, and the assurances of his kind regard and g will. After these and other like interchanges of I feeling, with a respectful bow we took leave of his M ty, and were then ushered into another s

But the highest honor of all was reserved for the h "in propose person", preceded by many of his high S dignitaries. He was received with a salate of twentyguns, and such other honors as a slop series of a seven hundred fine-booking sailors and marines, wi full complement of most gallant-boking officers, h by the accomplished (ag officer, might well bectow Majesty remained on board about an hour and α is

ited likewise no little curiosity as to the natio

vant of Flag Officer Lavalette.

The salute given to his Majesty was provokingly ed by an English brig, which by some mishap has broad-side against the frigate. A large part of the were necessarily detailed to assist in gotting the l His Majesty exhibited at first some unxiety lest so bestowing the accustomed honor of a salute has the harm done, he waited patiently till all was made t and then stood by, watching with much appare the fixing of the twenty-one gross. All were delighted that his stajesty had appro-

smade usMehemed sure whether such a distinguished mark of repet ever before been accorded to any nation or vess? like chemistances.

I must not forget to mention that all the Amer.

missioneries, with their broilies, in and about Constan A more distinguished mark of respect. Lowever, was that shown by the dinner given to Flag Officer Lavalette flag officer. Nor can 1 concent to close this let ready, 1 fear, too long, though containing but his notice of a few leading incidents connected with of the Wabash - without adding a word or connec however little it may be worth, as to the high waters of Asia, by the special command of his Majesty the Sultan. There were present at the dinner, besides those above named, all the high officers connected with the Admiralty.

Plag Other Lavalette and other officers of the Wabash, the American maister and the American consul-general they have been assigned—vorthy to serve as that officer, and he not only worthy of such a of the distinguished station as igned him.

in the Bosphorus, she weighed made ministers and family, who had been about were carried to their summer residence on and saf words, good-bye, fan well, Godes protect you, and, Luigh if you will, but bearts, so too have they who stood w looked moist and lips that quivered and ?

Mr. Robert Risdale died suddenly at N Similar last. He had been a turf charac lebrity in former years, but a sid reverreduced him to a state of poverty, all He won the Derby in 1832 with St. Giles, on the day of seitling no less a sum than \$25 had also a share in Bluomsbury, the eigner in 1839; but his means at that time were to enable him to win a large sum. He tabout twenty-five years ago) nearly 200 hay and corn on his estate, Marton, near alas! he was buried by subscription

Sonora, expresses the opinion that Sonora - me of gold and silver than California: and i ally. He says he has seen single jumps from the mines there worth \$3,000 to \$5,